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XINHUA: NATO MEETING'S OUTCOME TEST FOR MEMBERS

OWO71903 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 7 May 81

["Rome Dispatch: Firmness, Unity, Dialogue--On North Atlantic Council Meeting--By Correspondent Tan Daisheng"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Rome, 7 May (XINHUA)--The message to Moscow of the two-day meeting of the foreign ministers of the 15 NATO countries is that the West is willing to enter into dialogue with the Soviet Union if Moscow shows its good faith for "true detente." Meanwhile, the West will not flinch in strengthening its own military muscle in the face of the Soviet buildup.

The meeting reiterated the twin decision made in December 1979 to modernize NATO's theater nuclear weapons and seek negotiations with Moscow. It hailed Washington's readiness to start theater nuclear weapons limitation talks with the Soviet Union before the end of this year. It stressed that strength and unity are the necessary guarantee for the security of the NATO member countries. It rejected Brezhnev's proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns told the press that not a single medium-range missile should be cut from the figure fixed by NATO in 1979.

Thus, firmness, unity and dialogue represented the keynote of the meeting.

Differences did exist between the United States and Western Europe on defense matters. Some West European circles, worried by the economic ills and fearful of possible Soviet reprisal, are anxious to talk with Moscow and even dream of winning its goodwill by unilateral disarmament. The Soviet Union acted promptly to exploit this situation and launched a "peace offensive" in the hope of estranging Western Europe from the United States.

How should the policy on both sides of the Atlantic be coordinated to jointly meet Moscow's challenges? This was an important problem confronting the meeting. To keep in step with Western Europe, the United States assured its allies that it is prepared to hold talks with the Soviet Union, and suggested that NATO should go ahead with its modernization programme on theater nuclear forces before any agreement with Moscow is reached. Western Europe welcomed the American position. Through consultation, the foreign ministers reached a unanimity of views on some vital issues in East-West relations. The foreign and defense policy of the Reagan administration has won support from the allies. Thus, the unity of the Atlantic alliance has been strengthened. All participating countries expressed satisfaction over the results of the meeting. Luns and Haig considered the meeting to be one of the most important held by NATO in recent years.

The West-proposed dialogue depends on whether the Soviet Union behaves itself in keeping with its talk about "restraint" and "responsible attitude" and whether it acts in the spirit of "true detente." The final communique of the meeting lists a number of major issues concerning East-West relations to test the Soviet Union. It is unlikely that the Kremlin will meet the West's demand for "true detente."

While the North Atlantic Council meeting was in progress, the Soviet propaganda machine had urged the West to accept Moscow's proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of the medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, coupling it with the threat that the Soviet Union has a weapon system even more sophisticated than the SS-20. As soon as the meeting was over, TASS declared that the conditions set by NATO for negotiations were too harsh and that the West's proposal was intended to deflect public attention from the Soviet proposal.

It appears that the path to negotiations will be a tortuous one and the prospects are not yet clear. On the other hand, the outcome of the meeting is also a test for the NATO member nations. Will they continue to stand firm and united in the face of the formidable adversary? Will each do its share in the common effort? All this remains to be seen.

ANNUAL NATO MINE DETECTION MANEUVERS END

OW061521 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Brussels, 6 May (XINHUA)--The annual NATO maneuvers in mine detection, "Blue Harrier," concluded in the Baltic Sea today, NATO sources said here today. The maneuvers started on April 24 under the command of Vice-Admiral Fromm of West Germany and involved a total of 40 mine sweepers and other ships from Norway, Denmark and West Germany as well as the permanent mixed channel unit.

Maneuvers involving "Bold Game" speed launches and lasting three weeks will take place in the North Sea and the Baltic in the near future. Danish, Norwegian, British and West German units will take part. The maneuvers, which will be under the command of British general, Sir Farrer-Hockley, commander-in-chief of NATO for north Europe, will test the units as well as cooperation between the command structures of the different countries.

On May 7 and 16, an exercise known as "Shapex" will take place at the Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers in Europe (SHAPE). This exercise consists of a seminar in which military and civilian officials of NATO will lay the ground work for an analysis of the operation of the organisation's mechanisms in given situations.

PRC SUPPORTS WHO'S STRATEGY FOR WORLD HEALTH

OW071907 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Geneva, 7 May (XINHUA)--China supports the World Health Organization (WHO) global strategy for "health for all by the year 2000," declared Qian Xinzhong, head of the Chinese delegation, at the 34th WHO Assembly here today.

The strategy, as expounded by Dr Halfdan Mahler, director-general of the WHO, is for "the attainment by all citizens of the world of a level of health that will permit them to lead a socially and economically productive life."

Speaking of the goal at the WHO Assembly meeting today, Qian Xinzhong said "It is highly meaningful and beneficial to the mankind." Qian Xinzhong, Chinese health minister and vice president of this assembly, said that the modernization of China's medical and health services is in full conformity with the year 2000 goal and China will speed up its efforts in order that by 2000 China will have further developed medical science and technology, widely disseminated health knowledge and improved the health of the population to a relatively great extent.

Qian Xinzhong pointed out that China has developed its academic exchanges and technical cooperation with the WHO and its member countries in the past year. Four seminars on primary health care with over 80 participants from 37 countries were held in China last year, said the minister. He also said that since 1975 China has run 23 international training courses on acupuncture and moxibustion in collaboration with the WHO and the United Nations Development Program. Over 350 friends from 88 countries attended such courses, which have been proved to be very fruitful, said Qian Xinzhong.

The assembly, beginning from May 4, was attended by delegates from 148 countries.

WEINBERGER CITED ON NEW MILITARY STRATEGY

OW080023 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1250 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--According to a news report from Chicago, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger on 5 May disclosed that the United States is drawing up a new military strategy to counter Soviet global threat.

Addressing the American Newspaper Publishers Association in Chicago, the defense secretary said: The Reagan administration plans to expand the major scope in its military strategy. He said: The United States once placed the emphasis of its military strategy on defending Western Europe and assumed that the war with the Soviet Union would be brief and fierce. However, in the past 15 years, Soviet strategic as well as conventional military forces have doubled and redoubled and the USSR has already set up "military outposts" in the Middle East, Africa and other places. Now the United States "is determined to counter this ever-increasing threat, wherever our national security is threatened." He said: While continuing to strengthen the strategic nuclear deterrent, the United States "has to command a large conventional force" to repulse the Soviet conventional force which may be used against the United States.

He said: "We should be prepared to fight a conventional war that may spread to many parts of the world, if the aggression of dominant forces in some areas could not be repulsed over a long time." "We should be prepared to counterattack from other areas and take advantage of the aggressors' weaknesses, no matter where they are."

Weinberger also urged U.S. allies to increase military spending. He said: "We cannot face the challenges that may appear over a wide geographical area alone. We should rely on strong and close cooperations with our friends and allies."

FANG YI MEETS VISITING AMERICAN SCIENTISTS

OW071512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Fang Yi met here today with a group of American women scientists led by the experimental physicist, Dr Cherrill Spencer, who have come for a study tour of China.

Fang Yi, who is also president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, explained to the guests China's eight-year program for scientific and technological development. They also explored the possibilities of further scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. Guo Liwen, member of the Executive Committee and the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation, was present.

The 16 American scientists, covering physics, chemistry, biology, oncology, remote sensing, geology, mechanical engineering, computer science and other areas, arrived in China April 21 as guests of the All-China Women's Federation. They have visited scientific and educational institutions in Shanghai, Wuxi, Nanjing, Xian and Beijing and had meetings and academic exchanges with Chinese scientific workers.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET 'ATROCITIES' IN AFGHANISTAN

HK080532 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 81 p 6

[Study notes by Wang Zhiguang [3769 1807 0342]: "Confession of a Butcher"]

[Text] The "Afghanistan tribunal" formed by specialists of international law and judges from 11 countries opened a court session in Stockholm to try the Soviet Union for its crime of invading Afghanistan. At this solemn "People's Permanent Tribunal," Afghan witnesses presented numerous bloody facts to show the world that the atrocities of the Soviet invaders in suppressing and slaughtering the Afghan inhabitants have been terrible. These invaders with their hands red with blood have unscrupulously slaughtered the bare-handed Afghan inhabitants. They have used bulldozers to bury guerrillas alive and wantonly killed children, widows and old men. Last autumn, at a village called (Dubandi) [2629 3803 6611], several thousand inhabitants were killed at one go and the whole village was destroyed.

However, the propaganda in Moscow has time and again tried to defend these atrocious crimes. Recently, an article published in IZVESTIYA went so far as to say shamelessly that the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Army "was to help the Afghan people to obtain a tranquil and peaceful life." "A tranquil and peaceful life" indeed! May we ask: If there actually is "tranquillity and peace" in the life of an Afghanistan occupied by the Soviet Union, why have over 2 million Afghan refugees left their native places to roam about in other countries?

Hitler once said to the Nazi commanders, "We can resort to fair means or foul. If cheating, betrayal or even slaughter is needed, then we must make it our policy and carry it out." It was necessary both to carry out sanguinary slaughter with weapons and to wash away the blood stains with lies. Today, is not the Soviet Union doing exactly this in order to achieve world domination.

SOVIET MEDIA ATTACK NATO MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

OW080716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 May (XINHUA)--Soviet mass media have been attacking the just-ended NATO foreign ministers' conference for allegedly pursuing a "confrontation policy."

Moscow is particularly enraged by the conference's rejection of Brezhnev's proposal on a moratorium in the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. The TASS news agency said yesterday, "The United States and some of its allies are bent on deploying, at any rate, the new U.S. guided missile nuclear weapon." It added, "The communique (of the conference) demonstrates more definitely than any other documents in many years past...that NATO member states remain to be prisoners of the prejudice inherited from the era of 'cold war'."

The newspaper SOVIET RUSSIA called the conference's decision to go ahead with the nuclear deployment plan "the largest political and military provocation."

Meanwhile, the Kremlin indicates that it will not discontinue the arms race. Falin, deputy chief of the Soviet party international propaganda department, told the news press agency, "The Soviet Union will not take passively the NATO attempt at tilting the European balance by means of deploying new nuclear weapons" and "in the face of the new situation created by the medium-range nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union will give a new reply." TASS even threatened that if agreement could not be reached, the Soviet Union would "take retaliatory steps."

What is striking is that Moscow is as mute as fish on the demands of the NATO foreign ministers that the Soviet Union withdraw from Afghanistan, refrain from intervening in Poland and stop creating crises in the Third World.

JAPAN: DEFENSE CHIEF WARNS OF POSSIBLE SOVIET ATTACK

OWO80720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Tokyo, 8 May (XINHUA)--Chairman of Japan's Joint Staff Council Yata Tsugio yesterday called for guard against a Soviet attack probably fueled by U.S.-Soviet confrontation, according to press reports here today.

Yata was making a defense policy speech at a discussion of the financial circles. The Soviet Union alone, he said, could pose a threat to Japan which should be prepared against any eventuality even in peace time. Among the states close to Japan, only the Soviet Union possesses the capability to attack Japan, he added.

The Japanese defense chief was making the first official statement on the Soviet threat outside the offices of the Self-Defense Forces. He stressed that it will not do if the whole country, the Self-Defense Forces in particular, fail to deal with the matter seriously. He also proposed that a war-time legal system be established to strengthen the warning and surveillance network of the Self-Defense Forces so as to enhance their mobility. He also called for modernization of their equipment.

LIAO CHENGZHI GREETES JAPANESE THEATER PROMOTER

OWO71530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA)--Kunio Matsuo, a well-known Japanese theatrical art promoter who led the first Japanese art troupe to new China 25 years ago, had a happy reunion with his old Chinese friends at a meeting here tonight. The Chinese hosts were led by Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Mr Matsuo, 82, led Ennosuke Ichikawa's Kabuki troupe to China in 1955 despite numerous difficulties, thus raising the curtain on Sino-Japanese cultural exchange. The following year, he and the ASAHI SHIMBUN invited Mei Lanfang, China's outstanding Beijing opera artist, to visit Japan with his company. Since then, Kunizo Matsuo, who is president of the Japan Theater Promotion Association, has remained a great friend of Chinese artists.

The meeting was followed by a banquet hosted by Xia Yan, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, for Mr and Mrs Matsuo and their party. Liao Chengzhi attended.

In his toast, Xia Yan paid tribute to Kunizo Matsuo for his contributions to friendship and cultural exchange between the two countries. Xia Yan expressed his belief that Mr Matsuo's present visit will be a new contribution. Kunizo Matsuo said in reply that the first cultural exchanges in the mid-fifties had left on his mind what he described as the most unforgettable memory. He pledged himself to do everything he can for Japanese-Chinese friendship.

FRONTIER GUARDS KILL OVER 100 VIETNAMESE TROOPS

OW071409 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1258 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Kunming, 7 May (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops invaded the border area of Malipo County in China's Yunnan Province this morning. Our frontier guards heroically fought back and wiped out all the invading enemies.

At around 0600, about a company of Vietnamese infantry troops, under the cover of artillery fire, outrageously invaded the Koulin area of the Mengdong commune in Malipo County, Yunnan, raided and burned our stockaded villages in the border area, laid mines and looted property and materials. Our frontier guards rose in a counterattack. Depending on the favorable terrain and supporting fire from their rear area, the Vietnamese troops attempted to stubbornly resist. Fighting the enemies bravely, our frontier guards killed all the invading Vietnamese troops, over 100 of them, and, after fierce fighting, captured a large quantity of weapons and ammunition, such as mortars, 60-mm guns, bazookas, machineguns and radio receiver-transmitters.

Since late March Vietnamese troops have been firing with rifles and guns at the border area of the Mengdong commune, Malipo County. Our border residents there have been forced to move away so that large tracts of land there lie untended and it is impossible to pick spring tea leaves. On 1 May a group of Vietnamese intruded into the Koulin area of the Mengdong commune, killing one of our frontier fighters on duty and wounding another.

Early this morning Vietnamese troops also fired more than 100 shells at the Chuantou area of Malipo County, wounding one of our border residents.

Further Details

OW071642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Kunming, 7 May (XINHUA)--At 6 a.m. today more than 100 Vietnamese soldiers intruded into the Mengdong commune in Malipo County, Yunnan Province, attacking villages, setting fires, laying mines and looting property, according to military sources here.

Chinese frontier guards counterattacked, they said, annihilating the intruders and capturing a large amount of weaponry and ammunition, including mortars, machineguns, rocket launchers and a transceiver. In a simultaneous attack, another Vietnamese contingent fired more than 100 shells into the nearby Chuantou area, wounding one civilian, said the authorities.

Since last March, Vietnamese troops have fired at Mengdong commune everyday. Civilians have been forced to relocate, removing a large amount of farmland from cultivation.

ASEAN SUPPORTS KAMPUCHEAN STRUGGLE AGAINST SRV

OW080910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--Foreign ministers of Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand expressed to the press yesterday their support of the joint efforts in the struggle against Vietnam among various Kampuchean forces before their departure for Jakarta to attend the ceremonial opening of the new ASEAN Secretariat building.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said in Kuala Lumpur: "We are prepared to go along with the aspirations, desires and wishes of the Kampuchean people, if they want to have a more broad-based representation it will give a better picture."

He said although he felt ASEAN should not involve itself in the formation of the united front, the ASEAN would abide by any decision of the Cambodians themselves to expel the Vietnamese. He reiterated the ASEAN support of the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea and held that it is a matter of principle.

Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan answering questions before flying to Jakarta said: "We have had indications to make us believe that there is good prospect of a united front of all factions, this obviously means Son Sann, Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge." He urged countries who stand for realization of freedom in Kampuchea to supply aid by all means to strengthen Kampuchea's struggle against Vietnam.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said while leaving Bangkok airport that he expected the united front to take shape by the start of the United Nations General Assembly opening in September.

Earlier on May 5, Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo said ASEAN is to consider ways of supporting a new united front government for Kampuchea. The ASEAN nations remained firm that it wanted an international conference on Kampuchea and the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, he stated.

XINHUA REVIEWS DRY SEASON CAMPAIGN IN KAMPUCHEA

OW071844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 7 May 81

["News in Depth: It's Hanoi's Turn To Have Sleepless Nights--by Correspondents Xiao Yang and Zuo Yi"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA)--Looking back on the third dry season (November 1980-April 1981) since the Vietnamese overran Kampuchea, one finds that the massive operations which foreign military experts often predicted the Vietnamese would mount against Democratic Kampuchean forces did not materialize. The relative quiet was especially striking by the end of last year--a time when a massive Vietnamese offensive was believed most likely.

The reason for this unusual development was that the Democratic Kampuchean Army and guerrillas had stepped up their raids and carried hostilities to new districts. The Khmer People's National Liberation Front led by former Prime Minister Son Sann had also consolidated and enlarged its base of resistance. Consequently, more and more Vietnamese troops were tied down to defend their strongholds and lines of communication and the forces held in reserve for field operations were depleted. Shortly after the dry season began, Son Sen, secretary-general of the Supreme Commission of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, had said: "The Vietnamese have been after us all this time and we couldn't even sleep in the night. Now, it's their turn to have sleepless nights."

There are a few things which made the third dry season quite different from the previous two: The Democratic Kampuchean forces had spent two tough years fighting for their survival. When the last dry season set in, the situation began to take a turn for the better. No longer hardpressed by Vietnamese search-and-destroy operations, they swung to the offensive in some areas and attacked the Vietnamese. Taking the Cardamom Mountains near the Thai frontier as their base of operations, they stormed many Vietnamese strongholds, cleared the strategic Phnum Melai of enemy troops and built up a base area of 3,000 square kilometers embracing districts of the five western provinces.

In the north, Democratic Kampuchean forces based in Taing Rek Mountains have carried the war to the area ranging from Chhep District, Preah Vihear Province to Theareabarivoat District, Stung Treng Province and another area from Siem Reap, Siem Reap Province, to the famous ruins of the ancient city of Angkor and up to highway No 6. New bases of resistance were established. The resistance troops had also pushed eastward and joined forces with the army and guerrillas who had been fighting the Vietnamese invaders tenaciously in northeast Kampuchea. Thus, the pockets of resistance had grown to base areas and these areas have now joined up with one another.

Another development of the resistance in the dry season was the growing intensity and spread of the activity of the guerrillas. They were very active on both shores of Lake Tonle Sap in central Kampuchea, blowing up bridges and cutting off highways Nos five and six and the rail line between Phnom Penh and Battambang. In the central provinces of Kompong Tom and Kompong Cham, a unified combat command was formed to take charge of the actions of the Democratic Kampuchean forces there.

As it is, the Vietnamese occupation forces still enjoy great numerical superiority and are by far better-equipped than the resistance forces. But they are spread so thin and are experiencing mounting difficulties in logistics and replacements, and they have suffered many more casualties than before. All this explains their sinking morale and the numerous cases of desertion, mutiny and open fights within their ranks. The result is that the Vietnamese are mainly forced to the defensive with the Democratic Kampuchean Army and guerrillas and other anti-Vietnamese resistance forces gaining in strength and becoming more active.

Recently, some reinforcements have been sent to the Vietnamese garrisons in areas close on the Thai frontier. The Vietnamese certainly can, if they choose to, launch offensive actions in some parts of the country in the monsoon season that has just begun. But the development through the last three dry seasons can hardly be reversed. The aggressors are facing tougher days ahead.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEAN 'ELECTION'

HK080520 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 81 p 6

["Study Notes" by Wang Rongjiu [3769 2837 0036]: "Farce in Phnom Penh"]

[Text] The "parliamentary election" directed singlehandedly by the Vietnamese authorities for its stooges in Phnom Penh began on 1 May. This "election" conducted under the "protection" of the bayonets of the Vietnamese occupation army is itself an utmost irony. The following shameless words uttered by the Phnom Penh puppet regime's "minister of justice" have set people roaring with laughter; to people's surprise, he said shamelessly that it is "necessary" to have the Vietnamese Army stationed in Kampuchea, that this "election" is "democratic and lawful" and that "no Vietnamese has any electoral rights or is campaigning for office" in this "election."

This puppet "minister" is really worthy of the title of lackey of the Vietnamese authorities. Following Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, its failure to win a "legal" status for its stooges has always worried the Vietnamese authorities. After a series of Vietnamese tricks ended in failure, the Vietnamese authorities had no choice but to singlehandedly direct this "election" in the hope of using this method of making up and going through the missed formalities to enable their puppet regime to don the cloak of a "popularly elected government." According to world opinion, "this election will not change the basic question of Kampuchea." The following are some words which have been commonly used by people to describe this "election": "farce," "foul performance" and "reckless and irresponsible action." This shows that in the world of today it is not easy to confound right and wrong and confuse truth and lies. It was simply unlawful for the Vietnamese authorities to bring in their stooges from Hanoi and set them up in Kampuchea. No matter what disguise they use, they simply cannot change this fact.

This "minister" of the Phnom Penh puppet regime was motivated to utter the above-mentioned words because he wanted to cover up Hanoi's embarrassment. However, he knows the answer to this question: If the Vietnamese authorities did not nod assent and if he was not committed to working for Hanoi, would he still have been appointed a "minister"? Under the situation in which his master's tricks have ended in failure, what is the use of a stooge's soliloquy?

Today's Kampuchea is not a land of happiness for the Vietnamese invaders, but is their burial place. At a time when the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnam is developing daily, the Vietnamese authorities' attempt to seek consolation by holding this "election" is really ridiculous and laughable. History will prove that this farce of an "election" written and directed singlehandedly by the Vietnamese authorities is merely another laughable incident on their road of failure.

INDONESIA LAUNCHES FIRST INDIGENOUS ROCKET

OW071648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA)--Indonesia has launched its first self-made rocket from a launching station in Pamengpeuk, 175 kilometers southeast of Jakarta, announced the National Institute for Flight and Space today, according to reports received here.

The rocket, built by the institute, is 70 kilograms in weight, three meters in length and named RX-11. Using solid propellant and producing a 2,400-kilogram thrust, it could reach an altitude of 40 kilometers, said the institute.

EEC COMMISSION TO ASK JAPAN FOR CAR EXPORT CURBS

OW071624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Brussels, 7 May (XINHUA)--The European community would ask Japan for similar treatment for Europe in line with the recent U.S.-Japan agreement on the limitation of Japanese car exports to the United States. The spokesman of the EEC Commission said here today that the issue would be discussed at the next EEC Council of Ministers on May 18 and the community would hold negotiations with Japan on it.

The U.S.-Japan agreement has aroused strong reaction among European countries. They expressed dissatisfaction at the fact that Japan does not agree to limit its car exports by taking measures similar to those with the United States. Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who will visit some EEC countries in June, said on April 29: "I want to make clear that the measures which have been taken for the U.S. are not automatically applied to the EEC."

On April 30, the EEC Commission stressed to Japan and the U.S. the "need that European interests should be fully taken into account." Two days later, the commission issued a press statement, "asking urgently for clarification from the Japanese and United States authorities" on this matter. European automobile manufacturers plan to launch an immediate campaign to cut back Japanese car exports to Western Europe, industry sources said.

In face of economic recession, the deteriorating situation of the EEC car industry has been constantly aggravated by Japanese car penetration. The European car industry has been pressing for almost one year for some form of restriction on Japan's growing share in its market. In 1980, Japanese car exports to the EEC reached 740,000 units, 50 percent higher than the figure in 1977. Its share in the European car market last year was 10.3 percent. In the first three months of this year, Japanese car exports rose to some 240,000, or an increase of 18 percent compared with the same period of last year. Almost all EEC countries (excluding France) have been hit by the Japanese car penetration. In West Germany and Belgium, for instance, Japan's market share increased by 48.4 percent and 27.2 percent respectively.

FRENCH PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES NEW MISSILE PROGRAM

OW071620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Paris, 7 May (XINHUA)--French President Giscard d'Estaing has told the weekly, AIR ET COSMOS, that the government decided to launch a programme for the manufacture of "Hades", a new tactical nuclear missile to replace the "Pluto" surface-to-surface missiles currently used by the French Army. The programme, aimed at modernizing nuclear deterrents is estimated to cost the government 6,000 million francs in development and manufacture of the "Hades" system, according to the weekly.

CHINA RECEIVES OIL TANKER BUILT BY MALTA

OW080109 Beijing XINHUA in English 0102 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Valletta, 7 May (XINHUA)--The signing and changing-flag ceremony for the official handover of a third 5,700-ton oil tanker "Daqing" 218 to the Chinese side was held at Malta drydocks today. The oil tanker was built to order.

Present at the occasion were Maltese deputy prime minister, minister of finance, customs and people's financial investments, J. Cassar, and the Chinese ambassador to Malta, Cheng Zhiping. Both sides praised the close cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries.

YUGOSLAVIA DRAWS LESSONS FROM KOSOVO EVENTS

OWC80724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) held its 20th session here today which was devoted exclusively to the events in Kosovo, according to a TANJUG report.

In his speech at the session, Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidency, stressed that corresponding lessons must be drawn from the recent events in Kosovo. It has been proved tragic, he said, when sections of the socialist forces and the League of Communists become infected with nationalism, when they begin to flirt with it or some of its demands.

The working people and the overwhelming majority of Albanians in Kosovo had reacted resolutely to the hostile actions by rejecting "sinister manipulation with false and demagogic slogans," Mojsov said. He expressed full support for the Kosovo communists in their endeavours to surmount the consequences of nationalistic and counterrevolutionary activities. There should be confidence in the Kosovo communists and other organs of the autonomous province, he added.

Mojsov stressed that the struggle against Albanian nationalism must be conducted concurrently with the struggle against all forms of nationalism disguised as reactions to Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Mojsov pledged that the Yugoslav community would continue to pay special attention to the faster development of Kosovo and other under-developed regions in Yugoslavia.

The session decided to set up a commission composed of eight Central Committee members to formulate further directions of activity in Kosovo to be submitted to the next session of the Presidency. The session approved Veli Deva as member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency who was newly elected as president of the provincial committee of the Kosovo LCY and the termination of the post of Mahmut Bakali who resigned for being responsible for the events in Kosovo.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL WALDHEIM VISITS YUGOSLAVIA

OW080111 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (XINHUA)--Secretary General of the United Nations Kurt Waldheim today paid a seven-and-a-half hour visit to Yugoslavia. He met President of the Federal Presidency Cvijetin Mijatovic, President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic, and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, and conferred with them on burning international issues, greater role of the UN in solving world crises and in improving international political and economic situation.

At a 15-minute airport press conference before his departure, he expressed satisfaction at the talks he had with Yugoslav leaders and pointed out that non-aligned countries, Yugoslavia in particular, have made constructive efforts in settling pressing world issues.

PRC LEADERS MARK RCP'S 60TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW071630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA)--The 60th anniversary of the founding of the Romanian Communist Party was celebrated at a reception tonight given by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Romania Friendship Association.

Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Ji Pengfei, vice premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, attended with Florica Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China, and Pavel Aron, leader of the Romanian Communist Party workers' delegation.

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, paid tribute to the successes of the Romanian people in the last 60 years under the Romanian Communist Party. He wished them still greater successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the 12th party congress and in building Romania into a developed socialist country. "In international affairs," he said, "the Romanian Communist Party upholds the principles of all countries' equality, of noninterference in one another's internal affairs, of opposition to imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, of resolute safeguards of national independence and an active support for other peoples' just struggle."

In his toast, Dumitrescu recalled the history of the Romanian Communist Party since its founding May 8, 1921. Explaining the Romanian party's relations with other parties, he said, "The Romanians work to foster equal rights, mutual respect, independence and every party's right to develop their own political line, revolutionary strategies and tactics."

Paying tribute to the friendship and cooperation between Romania and China, the ambassador said, "We are determined to work for the growth of such relations."

Present at the reception were leading members of departments under the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and various people's organizations, diplomatic officials of the Romanian Embassy in Beijing and members of the Romanian party workers' delegation.

More than 50 color pictures of Romania's various achievements were displayed at the reception.

The Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Ministry of Culture also sponsored a film reception today at which a Romanian feature, "The Last Bullet," was shown. The reception was attended by Vice Premier Bo Yibo and Dumitrescu.

POLISH SEJM APPROVES FARMER'S UNION REGISTRATION

OW071234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA)--The Polish Sejm (parliament) approved a bill yesterday permitting the registration of a rural Solidarity independent farmer's union, according to press reports received here today. The vote will allow a Warsaw administrative court to register the group in accordance with an agreement reached on April 17.

Registration would legalise the activities of rural Solidarity and put it on an equal footing regarding privileges and duties with industrial unions.

The Polish news agency reported yesterday the Polish Government agreed that the Solidarity trade union would be able to broadcast its own programmes on state radio and television under an agreement reached yesterday between the representatives of the two sides. It also agreed that the Solidarity trade union has its own radio and television studios. However, differences over concrete questions still existed between the two sides.

FURTHER REPORTS ON VISIT BY IRAQ'S RAMADAN

Meeting With Zhao Ziyang

OW071524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang today talked with Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq and principal members of his party. The Chinese premier said "China and Iraq enjoy good relations and have common aspirations to further this relationship. We share many points of view on major international affairs."

On the Iraq-Iran war, Zhao Ziyang reiterated the Chinese Government's stand, hoping "the two countries will end their war through peaceful consultation, mutual understanding and accommodation and thus avert superpower intervention."

Ramadan said "Friendly relations exist between the two countries and will further develop because they have followed their own independent policies and enjoy age-old friendship." The first deputy prime minister said he hoped for furtherance of economic and technical cooperation between Iraq and China.

Later, Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet in honor of Ramadan and the other Iraqi guests. Also present were Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei and Iraqi Ambassador to China Badri Karim Kazim.

Meeting With Deng Xiaoping

OW080748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, had talks here today with Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq. Deng Xiaoping said that long-standing friendship exists between China and Iraq and added: "We are willing to strengthen friendly relations between our two countries." Mr Ramadan also said he hoped for a further development of friendly relations.

Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei was present at the talks.

MOROCCAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Meets With Zhao Ziyang

OW071618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met this afternoon with delegates from the Chamber of Representatives of Morocco led by Ma'alaynin Mohamed Taqiallah, third vice president of the chamber. Zhao praised Morocco for its nonalignment policy. "The Chinese Government and people appreciate Morocco's support for the national emancipation movements of Africa, the just cause of the Palestinian people, and opposition to hegemonist aggression and expansion," he said. "China and Morocco share points of view on many international issues. The Chinese Government and people desire to develop friendly relations with Morocco," said Zhao.

Ma'alaynin said "Moroccan leaders and people cherish their friendship with the Chinese people." He hoped for a constant development of cooperation between the two countries.

Zhao Ziyang requested Ma'alaynin to convey the regards from Chairman Ye Jianying and himself to King Hassan II.

Abderrahim Harkett, Moroccan ambassador to China, was present on the occasion. Also present were Wu Xinyu, deputy secretary general of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Gong Dafei, vice minister of foreign affairs.

Delegation Hosts Banquet

OW071706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA)--Mr Ma'alaynin Mohamed Taqiallah, third vice president of the Chamber of Representatives of Morocco and Moroccan Ambassador Abderrahim Harkett gave a return banquet tonight in the Moroccan Embassy for Chinese Government representatives. "It is now necessary to further the political and economic relations and cooperation between Morocco and China," said Ma'alaynin.

Among the guests were Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Wu Xinyu, member and deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, Li Zhen, member of the NPC Standing Committee, and Zhang Canming, vice minister of foreign affairs.

Ma'alaynin said in his toast "Although our stay here was short, we had extensive exchanges with the Chinese leaders on issues of common concern. The talks between the two sides showed Morocco and China had common views on many international issues," he said. "We all support the Palestinian people, oppose foreign interference in Afghanistan and African countries and feel the independence and sovereignty of Democratic Kampuchea, as well as her seat in the United Nations, should be safeguarded."

Peng said "The delegation's visit has contributed to friendly relations between the Moroccan Chamber of Representatives and China's National People's Congress, promoted mutual understanding and developed relations and cooperation between the two countries. Development of Sino-Moroccan relations has a bright future," he said.

Peng asked the delegation members to convey the best wishes of the NPC Standing Committee to Dey Ould Sidi Baba, president of the Moroccan Chamber.

The members of the delegation will leave Beijing for home tomorrow. Ma'alaynin will spend one day in Guangzhou before his departure.

BRIEFS

WATER CONSERVANCY TEAM IN YAR--San'a', 26 April (XINHUA)--The Chinese Shanxi Province water conservancy survey team left here today for home after completing its eight-month mission in the Yemen Arab Republic. The team had surveyed 240 spots in 7 provinces of the country and selected 28 spots as possible sites for water conservancy projects by the Yemeni Government. The government is undertaking small projects on two of these spots. Yemeni Agricultural Minister Ahmad al-Hamdani met with the team during its visit and expressed his thanks for the work done by the team. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 27 Apr 81 OW]

SOMALI DELEGATION IN NEI MONGGOL--A five-member Somali trade union delegation visited Nei Monggol on from 17 to 20 April. During the stay in the region, the delegation visited Nei Monggol woolen mill No 2 and No 3 and Nei Monggol University and toured historical sites. It was received and feted by Yun Shiyong, vice chairman of the regional People's Government. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 81 SK]

'SOURCES' CONFIRM DENG HEAD OF MILITARY COMMISSION

OW072354 Tokyo KYODO in English 0036 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Hong Kong, 8 May (KYODO)--Chinese Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping is guiding the Chinese military as chairman of the party's Military Commission, Chinese sources here said Thursday. This is the first time that reliable Chinese sources have confirmed Deng's appointment as commission chairman, [a post] previously held by Chairman Hua Guofeng.

The sources said Hua resigned from the posts of both chairman of the party and the Military Commission at a meeting of the party held in Beijing last December. The party's General Secretary Hu Yaobang was then appointed as acting chairman, they said.

The sources said Hu will formally be promoted to chairman of the party and Deng's Military Commission chairmanship will be confirmed at a Central Committee meeting scheduled for June.

CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE TENNIS PLAYERS HONORED

Meeting With Leaders

OW071610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA)--The returning Chinese table tennis team was welcomed home today by 4,000 people gathered in the Great Hall of the People in a ceremony sponsored by the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the Chinese Communist Youth League and the All-China Sports Federation. Li Furong, the team's coach and vice president of the Chinese Table Tennis Association, spoke at the gathering. "We began our march toward the 37th world table tennis championships when we stepped down from the awards platform at Novi Sad," the site of last month's 36th championship match in Yugoslavia, Li said.

China won all the cups for the men's and women's events, team and singles, doubles and mixed doubles. The competition was the fiercest in Ping-Pong history. "Though we've made technical progress since the last championships, there is no broad gap between us and other contenders," Li said. "We owe our triumph to our will to win and our fighting spirit."

Among the celebrants in the Great Hall were party and state leaders Li Xiannian, Deng Yingchao, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Wan Li, Song Renqiong, Xi Zongxun, Xu Deheng and Yang Jingren. Wang Meng, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, presided over the gathering.

Amid camera flashes and reflections from the cups displayed on stage, Young Pioneers presented red scarves and bouquets of flowers to the table tennis team. Speaking on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council, Vice Premier Wan Li extended congratulations to the Chinese team. He characterized their victory as "a glory of the Chinese table tennis team, of Chinese sports circles, of our great motherland and of the Chinese nation." He said the players "had proved the young Chinese generation is promising as are the Chinese people and our great motherland." He hoped people throughout China would learn from the table tennis team.

Li Menghua, vice minister in charge of the Chinese Sports Commission, and Han Ying, first secretary of the Central Committee of the CYL, also spoke at the occasion.

Wan Li Speech

OW080602 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1543 GMT 7 May 81

["Text" of speech by Wan Li, member of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, welcoming the Chinese table tennis players at a rally held on 7 May]

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA)--Young pathbreakers of the Chinese table tennis team, comrades: Our men's and women's table tennis teams scored exceedingly excellent achievements at the 36th world championship tournament.

We are gathered here today at a rally to welcome their triumphant return. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, I extend warm greetings and cordial regards to the young table tennis pathbreakers!

The Chinese table tennis team has, since the 26th world table tennis tournament at which it won three world championships for the men's team and men's and women's singles, won 29 world championships achieving one excellent success after another. After winning the men's and women's team championships at this tournament, they again scored unprecedented fine achievements by winning first and second places in five singles events. This is an honor for the Chinese table tennis team and the sports circles of our country and an honor for the Chinese nation. The victories won by the Chinese table tennis team have aroused our national spirit and stimulated the patriotic enthusiasm of the people of the whole country for uniting and developing China vigorously. This is a spiritual strength that cannot be underestimated. It has revealed to us an important truth, that is, in appraising the victories won by the Chinese table tennis team and the recent victories of the Chinese soccer, hockey, men's and women's volleyball, and men's and women's gymnastic teams, we should not only recognize the number of gold medals and trophies they have brought home, but most importantly, we must see the role of their victories in arousing the national spirit and their contributions toward building the socialist spiritual civilization.

The Chinese table tennis team scored outstanding success in fierce competition with the many strong teams and players that have emerged with the continuous development and improvement of world table tennis as a sport. This success was won under party leadership and with the concerted efforts, loyal hearts and sweat of everyone. Of course, the roads trod by the Chinese table tennis players were not all smooth. They also encountered setbacks and defeats in world tournaments. However, not overwhelmed by hardships, they rose from defeats to seize victories.

Our party has always looked upon physical culture as an important undertaking. Our veteran proletarian revolutionaries, Chairman Mao, Comrade Shaoqi, Premier Zhou and old General Zhu attached importance to and supported physical culture. Our present party Central Committee has also paid attention to and supported physical culture. The "best spirit" which enabled the Chinese table tennis team to seize victories was cultivated precisely under party leadership and with the concern of the masses. What kind of spirit is this? It is a spirit of keeping the interests of both our motherland and the whole world at heart and of winning honors for the country; it is a practical spirit of working with a will to make the country strong, of self-reliance and of arduous struggle; it is a dauntless scientific spirit of learning assiduously and training hard and of diligently studying and blazing new trails constantly; it is a collective spirit of struggle in unity with one heart and one mind; and it is a spirit of revolutionary optimism and revolutionary heroism, of not becoming dizzy with success, nor discouraged by failure. The Chinese table tennis team has proved itself to be a Red and expert athletic team that is brave in scaling the heights; the players have proved themselves to be the fine sons and daughters of the Chinese nation.

In the over 100 years since the opium wars, the Chinese people have waged a protracted heroic struggle by advancing wave upon wave for national salvation, for liberation and for building China into a powerful socialist country. The young pathbreakers of the Chinese table tennis team have inherited and carried forward this fine tradition of the Chinese sons and daughters. They represent the epitome of youth of contemporary China who are struggling during the end of the 20th century to change the poor and backward appearance of the motherland. Their image in the great history of building China is that of a striving generation of youth.

The heroic ideas and deeds of the young table tennis pathbreakers have revealed to us a truth: Our younger generation, our people and our great motherland are full of promise. Since our table tennis team could rise from obscurity in a sport to first place in the world and achieve important victories in this championship tournament, can we not advance also in other undertakings? Can we not successfully realize the great cause of rejuvenating our motherland?

As the saying goes: "Much distress regenerates a nation." Our nation and our revolutionary cause have always advanced courageously through hardships. So long as we promote our work in all fields by carrying forward the table tennis team's "best spirit," we will certainly do things well and the great cause of regenerating the motherland will flourish more and more.

We have made tremendous achievements in our work since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and an excellent situation seldom seen since the founding of new China has emerged. It goes without saying that difficulties are still ahead for us and there will be mistakes in our work. Should we, in the face of difficulties and certain mistakes, work hard, wage arduous struggle, strive to change the realities and help the country to get over the difficulty or should we become passive and dispirited, blame everyone and everything and constantly find fault with others? As I see it, we should take the former attitude, not the latter.

I hope that comrades from all fronts, professions and trades will learn from the Chinese table tennis team. We must rise with spirit and unite in the face of difficulties to develop the Chinese nation. We must place the interests of the people, the state and national interests above everything else, arouse the revolutionary spirit and work hard in a down-to-earth way so as to score the best achievements on all fronts and in all professions and trades. Our veteran comrades must pass on experience, give help and set an example in training new hands, pay attention to training and using the newborn force so that in achieving the four modernizations more talented people will continuously come forth. We also hope that comrades of the Chinese table tennis team will guard against arrogance and rashness, continue to exert themselves, strive to set new records and win new honors for the motherland.

Comrades, ours is a great socialist cause. Let us unite in the common struggle for advancing the four modernizations and developing the Chinese nation.

RENMIN RIBAO Comment

HK071516 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "There Are Still Mountains Ahead--Praising the Chinese Table Tennis Players for Their Spirit of Advancing Bravely While Blazing New Trails"]

[Text] After some 10 days of fierce competition in the 36th world table tennis championships, all of the various final results have been disclosed. After the skillful Chinese table tennis players won the team titles in both the men's and women's team events, they further won the championship and runners-up titles in the five individual events. The pouring in of the news of victory has brought tremendous encouragement and inspiration to the Chinese people who are carrying out the socialist modernization program. They are all proud of the achievements.

The glorious victory of the Chinese table tennis team is a song of triumph of the collective spirit. The brilliant achievements are the fruit of the toil and the wisdom of all members of the team delegation. All of the skillful players who went into battle with paddles in hand, the coaches who personally gave instructions, the accompanying paddlers who were willing to be unknown heroes, and the rear-service personnel who were diligent and conscientious concentrated their enthusiasm and zeal on the goal of winning honor for the motherland, which converged into a mighty force for winning victory. When the victorious players stood on the platform to receive the prizes, waving and smiling broadly to the audience and to their compatriots in the far distant land, they naturally never forgot the painstaking efforts of the teachers and parents who trained them to be top-qualified useful persons, the assiduous labor of the coaches at all levels from the basic spare-time physical culture schools to the state teams of athletes-in-training, the large amount of organizational leadership work of the comrades of the physical culture and education departments, and the tremendous material and spiritual forces backed by the support and expectations of people throughout the country.

The great victory of the Chinese table tennis team is the result of every outstanding player bringing his own technical specialities into full play, displaying fine sportsmanship and giving a good account of himself. It is said that the value of life lies in creation. Blazing new trails has always been regarded as the lifeblood of physical culture. Forging ahead in blazing new trails is one important reason why our table tennis teams have been able to sustain the leading position in the table tennis world, rising without failure for two decades. Not being complacent or conservative, our skillful players stick to no conventions. On the basis of inheriting the good traditions and training hard in the basic skills in a down-to-earth manner, they are bold in seeking out and blazing new trails and they have adhered to making their own way and opened up a new world. Blazing new trails is required in playing table tennis and the spirit of blazing new trails is also required in conducting other undertakings if achievements are to be scored. At present, under the guidance of the correct line of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and proceeding from the interests of the people, more and more people dare to defy hardships, fear no dangers and are bold in exploring and in blazing new trails, resulting in enlivening the various fields from economic construction to ideology. This is a heartening phenomenon. All the people are happy about it.

In competition, wins and losses are temporary but the spirit of forging ahead displayed in competition is eternal. If we lose the game, we should take the winners as our teachers, seeing where we lag behind, learning from them modestly and resolving to catch up with and surpass them. If we win the game, we should also learn from the opponents' strong points and earnestly sum up our own experiences and lessons. There are still more mountains ahead and the skillful table tennis players are aiming high. If they obtain their goals eventually, they should not be proud, for there is always someone stronger ahead. We will fight anew for the cup we brought home today in the competition in the next world championships and set out from now on for the road leading to victory in the future.

SYMPOSIUM ON ECONOMIC REFORM HELD IN CHENGDU

OW071148 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0253 GMT 7 May 81

[Excerpts] Chengdu, 7 May (XINHUA)--To develop the national economy, it is necessary to have correct construction principles and a sound economic structure and to effect a comprehensive reform of the economic system step by step in a planned way. This was pointed out at a national symposium on theories of reforming the country's economic management system and on related practical questions.

The symposium was held in Chengdu 16-25 April on the recommendation of leading comrades of the State Council and was organized by the Industrial Economics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Sichuan Provincial Institute of Social Sciences. It called for firm and steady efforts in effecting reforms on which the success of the country's modernization hinges.

Many economic theorists and workers pointed out at the symposium that the current central task to readjust the national economy and to bring it back to steady, sound and proportional development is highly necessary but that readjustment and reform must go hand in hand. Many readjustment measures will produce results only when they are carried out in coordination with measures for economic reforms, they said.

After thorough discussion, the participants recommended the following measures for further economic readjustment and reform:

1. Leading departments at all levels should enthusiastically support the more than 6,000 enterprises of the country that are exercising greater powers of self-management. They should do this in order to ensure continuity and consistency to a policy of granting greater self-management powers.
2. Plans should be drawn for putting the system of responsibility for turning fixed profits to the state [li run bao gan 0448 3387 0545 1626] into effect in the service trades step by step in a number of selected cities when conditions in these cities permit.

3. A policy toward enterprises suffering financial deficits should be adopted requiring them to be responsible for deficits that go beyond limits permitted by the state and to keep profits they made, if any. This policy should not be subject to change for several years so as to help enterprises suffering financial deficits improve operations, stop financial losses and increase profits during those years.

4. The practice of small enterprises paying taxes rather than handing over profits to the state and taking responsibility for their own profits and losses should be popularized step by step. This will permit people to enter into contracts with the state to run small factories, small stores and restaurants or other small-scale service trades. The socialist nature of these small enterprises will not change because their ownership will not change. The contractors have the right to operate enterprises but not the right to own them.

5. Under present conditions, private-run enterprises are a necessary supplement to the socialist economy and should be allowed to hire several hands and apprentices so that they can expand as permitted. The state should protect these enterprises by law. This will be conducive to solving the employment problem and enlivening the economy.

JIEFANGJUN BAO URGES FIRM CONFIDENCE IN SOCIALISM

OW240210 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] The JIEFANGJUN BAO today publishes on its second page an article by (Lu Cuntian) entitled: "Have Firm Confidence in Socialism." The article holds:

1. Socialism is an unprecedented great cause. In taking the Chinese-type socialist road, we often meet with mistakes and setbacks. Historical mistakes can be made up by historical progress.

2. The evils that exist in a socialist society are radically different from those that exist in a capitalist society. They can be corrected by developing and improving the socialist system.

3. Whether in time of victory or in time of setbacks in the revolution, the proletarian revolutionaries must have firm confidence in socialism and continue to hold the banner of scientific socialism.

BAN YUE TAN PUBLISHES CCP DOCUMENTS ON RURAL WORK

OW240425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0053 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--The No 8 issue (special edition) of BAN YUE TAN magazine to be released on 25 April publishes the text of two important documents of the party Central Committee on rural work: 1) the document of the CCP Central Committee dated 27 September 1980 on further strengthening and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility system; 2) the circular on actively developing a diversified economy in the rural areas by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council dated 30 March 1981 and an appendix to the circular--a report by the State Agricultural Commission to the party Central Committee and the State Council on actively developing the diversified economy in the rural areas, dated 19 March 1981.

In connection with the above, BAN YUE TAN magazine publishes a note "To Readers" saying that these two documents, proceeding from our national conditions and integrating the basic principles of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and construction, are important documents for developing China's socialist agriculture. We are convinced that by studying these two documents thoroughly, we will greatly raise our understanding of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and also our consciousness of building socialism under concrete conditions in our country. It is our opinion, therefore, that both those comrades engaged in rural work and those in other fields should study them well.

I. 8 May 81

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CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO ON SCIENCE'S ROLE IN PRODUCTION

OW241226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--Cotton growers in Shandong Province last year earned an additional 320 million yuan by using a new variety of cotton seed developed through radiation-induced mutation to increase the output of the crop by 50,000 tons, reports the GUANGMING DAILY today. In contrast, the provincial authorities spent only 3.6 million yuan on the Research Institute of Cotton under the Shandong Academy of Agricultural Sciences which developed the new variety, from the founding of the institute in 1959 to 1980. The new variety, named "Lumian No 1" is hailed by the GUANGMING DAILY as a convincing example to show the role science can play in promoting production.

In a front-page editorial accompanying the news report about the variety, the newspaper calls upon the "entire party to pay still greater attention to scientific work." More than 566,000 hectares last year in Shandong Province and approximately 100,000 hectares in Hebei, Henan and other provinces were sown to Lumian No 1. Resistant to adverse farming conditions, it yielded on the average 25 percent more than traditional varieties in Shandong Province.

Shandong is a major cotton grower in China. Work began in 1961 to develop a new variety to replace the degenerating Daizi 15, which was sown in 80 percent of the area for cotton. Thanks to the cooperation of the Institute of the Application of Atomic Energy to Agriculture, another branch of the provincial academy of agricultural sciences, researchers of the Cotton Institute succeeded in developing Lumian No 1 in 1976.

Today's GUANGMING DAILY editorial is the second in a series demanding more attention to scientific research. It calls for more investment for this purpose.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES NOTED

OW080633 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0029 GMT 8 May 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--The Chinese Academy of Sciences, which has more than 30,000 scientists and technicians, has made achievements in more than 3,000 scientific research projects in recent years. It has made important contributions to the development of China's national economy and national defense building.

The Chinese Academy of Sciences is our country's research center for natural sciences. It was founded on 1 November 1949. At present, the academy has 117 research organizations with more than 76,000 staff members and workers, including more than 30,000 scientists and technicians. It has branches in 12 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

The present number of scientific and technological personnel is about 100 times the number when the academy was founded. The number of senior and advanced scientists and technological personnel has increased more than 20 times. The academy has furnished national defense and industrial departments with a large number of scientific and technological personnel and, in addition, has trained a number of specialists for various fronts who have mastered new technology in the fields of atomic energy, computers, semiconductors, automation and modern mechanics.

The various research institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences have done a large amount of pioneering work for China's successful development and launching of atomic bombs, guided missiles and man-made earth satellites. They have made important achievements in the study and manufacturing of transistors, accelerators, electronic computers, lasers, sonar, sound emitting devices [sheng fa she zhuang zhi 5116 4099 1410 5944 4999], second-generation jet engine high temperature air-cooled turbine blades which require precision casting [jing mi zhu zao gao wen gi leng wo lun ye pian 4737 1378 6999 6644 7559 3306 3049 0397 3260 65444 0673 3651] and photoconductor fibers [guang dao xian wei 0342 1418 4960 4850].

At present, the broad masses of scientific and technological personnel of the academy are stressing building a good foundation and raising the quality of their work. Under the guidance of the policy of running the academy well in order to serve the national economy and national defense building, they are trying harder so as to make greater contributions to the country.

PEASANT MARKETS REESTABLISHED THROUGHOUT PRC

OW080734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--The number of peasant markets in China has increased to 40,800, slightly more than in 1965. This means virtually all the peasant markets closed down during the Cultural Revolution have been reopened. Most of them are fairs that open daily or once every few days in the countryside or small towns. But nearly 3,000 are in big and medium-sized cities. Transactions in peasant markets nationwide last year came to 23.5 billion yuan, 28 percent more than in 1979 and accounted for 8.4 percent of the total retail sales in China. A survey of 206 rural fairs indicated that their sales in the first quarter of this year grew by 25 percent over the same period of last year.

At present, hundreds of different kinds of farm and sideline products are sold at these markets, including vegetables, fruit, meat, poultry, eggs and handicraft articles. At the height of the growing season there can be as many as 400 to 500 types of products available. There are fifteen peasant markets in Beijing City. The market at Hongqiao, one of the biggest in the Chinese capital, has stalls extending 400 meters along a side street near Temple of Heaven Park. Apart from farm produce, articles made by the peasants such as furniture, toys, brooms, brushes and woven bamboo baskets, are also sold. This makes shopping more convenient for local residents who supplement their purchases from state stores with food and other wares from peasant sellers.

The peasant markets in the big cities are open from morning till dusk. In the small towns, peasants come from nearby villages to sell freshly harvested vegetables and other farm products in the early morning, go back to do farm chores and then return for the rush buying hours in the evening when people leave their places of work. The decision of the people's government two years ago to reopen the peasant markets has resulted in a livelier rural economy, better fresh food supplies in cities and towns and increased peasant income. Prices at these markets dropped 4.1 percent last year but are still generally higher than at state stores. In Beijing, prices for some products including pears, tobacco leaves and some small handicraft articles are lower than at state stores. The price of rice dropped by 5.4 percent in the peasant markets this spring because of good supplies. The spring months just before the summer harvest are traditionally a season of rising prices for farm products.

The goods sold at the markets come from peasants private plots and their domestic sidelines, or are surplus products of production teams after fulfillment of state quotas. The peasant markets are supervised by state management workers who maintain public order and help customers check the weight of their goods. The administrative bureau for industry and commerce said the state stores supply staple food, edible oils, sugar and vegetables at fixed prices and this serves as a brake on price rises at the peasant markets. Speculation and profiteering are prohibited.

ANHUI HOLDS PROVINCIAL MILITIA WORK CONFERENCE

OW072050 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 May 81

[Report by (Li Changzai) and (Ma Jingyun)]

[Text] Recently, a provincial militia work conference was held in Anhui Military District. The conference studied and arranged the militia work in the whole province. Comrade Wang Guangyu, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial armed forces commission [wu wie hui], addressed the conference. (Wang Feng), deputy commander of the provincial military district, spoke at the conference. He relayed the guidelines set forth at the militia work conference of the Nanjing Military Region and stated the major aspects of Anhui's militia work plans for this and future years on behalf of the provincial military district. A speech was also delivered by Comrade Yu Guangmao, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and commander of the provincial military district, before the conclusion of the conference.

As pointed out at the conference, a major task at present is to properly readjust our militia work in accordance with the general principle of further economic readjustment and political stability formulated by the party Central Committee. This is also a task in implementing the line, principles and policies the party has established since the 3d plenary session of its 11th Central Committee. It manifests the implementation of the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts in doing militia work and is an important measure in strengthening our preparations against a war of aggression.

It was emphasized at the conference that intensive ideological and political work is a guarantee for successful militia work under the new situation. In doing militia work, it is necessary to carry out the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and to educate militiamen to uphold the four basic principles. Efforts should also be made to educate militiamen to love and defend the motherland, to uphold the idea of the people's war, to enhance their understanding of the necessity of national defense and preparations against war and to know their glorious duty so they will have a strong sense of honor and responsibility and make due contributions to safeguarding the motherland and promoting the four modernizations program. In addition, continued efforts should be made to develop the campaign to become advanced units in putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily. Continued efforts should also be made to develop the campaign to become good militiamen. These campaigns should be linked with the activities of learning from Lei Feng and other heroic models, promoting the "five stresses" and "four beauties" and fostering the socialist spiritual civilization.

The conference pointed out: Military training of the primary militia should be emphasized. The training should be simple yet efficient. To this end, we should improve the training method with a view to raising the quality of training. Training during peacetime should be aimed at meeting the needs of wartime. Moreover, it is imperative to take measures for the safekeeping of weapons and munitions, improve the conditions for the storage of arms and equipment and strengthen the education on guarding against accidents in order to minimize their occurrence.

The conference urged party committees at all levels to advance the fine tradition that the party controls the armed forces and to include militia work in their regular agenda. Military departments at all levels should respect and obey the local party committees' leadership and take the initiative in offering advice on militia work. Armed forces commissions at various levels should coordinate the efforts of all pertinent departments to study and solve in a timely manner the problems arising from militia work. They should carry out militia work in close conjunction with the current central task and make the work a real success.

SHANGHAI PAPER SUPPORTS LITERARY CRITICISM

OW070919 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 May 81

[Report on 7 May WEN XUE BAO article by the paper's reporter: "To Criticize Is Also To Support"]

[Text] The article says: In literary critiques, it seems that we need to consider and resolve several questions of understanding. First, we should fully affirm the achievement made in literary creations since the smashing of the gang of four. At the same time, we should recognize the mistakes and problems that do exist. While commending the achievements, it is also necessary to criticize the shortcomings and mistakes.

The atmosphere for literary critique is not lively and competitive views are not being fully aired. In newspapers and periodicals, there are very few if any critiques that offer different views or make a penetrating study of a literary work. What we find in most cases is vulgar praise. On the other hand, there are people who cannot get used to criticism. They consider criticism unusual and regard it as harbinger of "political movements."

We must criticize poor literary works to overcome the various erroneous tendencies in literary creations. We must not create an atmosphere in which criticism of literary works is regarded as an attack on its author. Such an atmosphere will cause unnecessary tension on the part of the writers who will be oversensitive to criticisms. Such an atmosphere will also lead to unprincipled attack from all sides on healthy criticisms. We permit criticism, counter-criticism and criticism against counter-criticism. But literary critique should concentrate on general study and artistic analysis of individual works and should not become a political comment in broad terms and in departure from the works.

Literary criticism is necessary to promote the development of literature. Literary works need criticism in the same way man needs air and sun. We should regard criticism as support for the writers. At present, there are works that contain unhealthy basic tendencies. These works openly abandon the four fundamental principles or even go beyond them. But there are very few people who justly and forcefully criticize and correct such mistakes. When people do offer some serious criticisms to alert writers and help them consciously raise the standards of their works and heighten their sense of responsibility toward the party and people, their criticisms often arouse reproaches and shock by some comrades. Such comrades ignore the positive side and the necessity of criticism but unnecessarily haggle over the method of criticism.

The article concludes: If, with the four fundamental principles as our major premise and under the guidance of the third Central Committee plenary session guidelines, we work with one heart and one mind and patiently explain our rationale, we can expect that the misgivings and suspicions will disappear in the end.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG AT CULTURAL PERFORMANCE

OW080033 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 May 81

[Excerpt] The Dongfang song and dance ensemble on 7 May gave its premiere performance at the cultural square during its visit to Shanghai. Its outstanding performance won the admiration of more than 6,000 spectators. Wang Kun, art director of the Dongfang song and dance ensemble and famous vocalist and opera singer, presided over yesterday's show. Responsible comrades of the municipal CCP Committee and People's Government Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Xia Zhengnong and Chen Jinhua watched the performance and went onstage to congratulate the ensemble's successful performance.

BRIEFS

JIANGSU HAILSTORM DAMAGE--Commune members and production brigades of 19 counties and cities in Jiangsu were hit by hailstorms on 1 May. The hailstorms generally lasted 3 to 5 minutes, although some of them lasted as long as 10 to 15 minutes. Heavy rainfall, which followed the hailstorms in the southern part of Yangzhou Prefecture, northern part of Nantong Prefecture and the suburban areas of Zhenjiang and Yangzhou, caused damage to crops. Chu Jiang, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the Nanjing Municipal CCP Committee, went to Luhe County to inspect relief work. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 May 81 OW]

JIANGSU POULTRY RAISING--Nanjing, 6 May (XINHUA)--The Jiangsu Provincial People's Government held a provincial meeting on promoting animal husbandry work in the province at the beginning of this year, stressing that the various localities must grasp well poultry raising while promoting pig raising. According to statistics collected by a department concerned, more than 54 million eggs were placed for hatching purposes during the first season of this year, double the amount of the same period last year. More than 5.4 million chicks have emerged from the eggs so far, an increase of 170 percent over the same period last year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0047 GMT 6 May 81 OW]

JIANGXI GRAIN PURCHASE--More than 4.67 billion jin of grain were purchased in Jiangxi in 1980, an all-time high since the founding of the PRC. According to preliminary statistics, over 1.67 billion jin of grain were stored by the collectives in the province's rural areas in 1980, an increase of nearly 170 million jin over the previous year. The province also traded rice with other localities for nearly 90 million jin of soybeans, broad beans, peas and mung beans and some 6 million jin of peanuts, which were in short supply in the province. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 81 OW]

SHANDONG ANTIDROUGHT MEASURES--Jinan, 7 May (XINHUA)--Lack of rain since January has caused a 52 percent drop in the amount of rainfall compared with the same period in previous years in most areas of Shandong; average precipitation has been only 35 millimeters. The drought has become more serious since April, affecting 47 million mu of farmland in the province. Some 60,000 cadres have been sent to the countryside by the various party and government organs to help protect wheat and spring sowing against the dry spell. Leading organs in the various localities have been helping in solving power, oil and fund shortages to fight the drought. Some 300,000 dun of coal and 170,000 dun of diesel oil have been arranged by the province for the purpose. By 28 April the province had watered 35.4 million mu of wheat and finished spring sowing on 8 million mu, topping the same period of last year by 3.65 million and 2.5 million mu respectively. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0158 GMT 7 May 81 OW]

SHANGHAI EXPORTS--Shanghai, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--China exported via Shanghai, the country's largest foreign trade center, \$880 million worth of commodities in the first three months of the year. This met 29 percent of the annual plan for the city, according to sources at the national conference on industry and transport now in progress here. The city's 1980 export volume accounted for 23.6 percent of the national total. The city has trade relations with 165 countries and regions. Shanghai is China's leading light and textile industrial center. Last year, the output value of light and textile production accounted for 52.6 percent of the city's total industrial output value. Textiles and light industrial products account for 70 percent of the city's export commodities. Shanghai has designated 2,000 factories as export commodity production centers. Raw materials needed by them are guaranteed by the state. On the outskirts of the city, centers have been designated to produce such diverse items as goatskins, mushrooms, angora, handicrafts and embroidery and cultured pearls. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 20 Apr 81 OW]

I. 8 May 81

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTH REGION

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BEIJING'S CHICKEN, EGG PRODUCTION INCREASES

OW080738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--The Beijing municipal government has spent 50 million yuan in the last 5 years on expanding chicken and egg production on its outskirts to improve urban supplies, according to an official from the Beijing Municipal Animal Husbandry Bureau.

Last year, state-owned farms, collectives and peasant individuals raised 5.3 million chickens and sold more than 24,200 tons of eggs to the state, 5.4 times the 1975 amount. The eggs accounted for 55.6 percent of last year's egg supply by the city's state stores, as against 28.8 percent in 1975. This helped reduce losses from transport of eggs from other provinces and increased the income of the peasants on the city outskirts.

The municipal government has been planning to build Beijing's rural outskirts into a base for producing vegetables, meat and eggs. In expanding egg production, emphasis has been put on encouraging peasant households to raise chickens. Households which raise quite a number of chickens are allowed to have one family member look after the chickens and not take part in collective production.

Last year, individual households raised 4 million chickens and sold 12,100 tons of eggs to the state, accounting for 50 percent of the total state purchases in the Beijing area. The eggs sold by state and collective farms accounted for 30 and 20 percent of the total state purchases respectively. In addition, Beijing residents also buy a considerable amount of chickens and eggs from peasant markets.

In the past years, the municipal government invested 34 million yuan in building four state-owned mechanized chicken farms, each with a capacity of raising 200,000 pullets annually. Two of them are now stocked to capacity. The four farms produced 7,000 tons of eggs last year.

The municipal government also allocated 16 million yuan to help people's communes and production brigades set up semimechanized chicken farms. Eighty-two such farms have gone into operation. They raise more than 700,000 pullets annually. In addition, the communes and production brigades have established over 1,000 smaller chicken farms.

The government is supplying fine breeds of chickens hatched by state chicken breeding farms and breeding stations equipped with modern incubators. These can supply the peasants on Beijing's outskirts with more than 3 million high-quality chicks annually. In addition, 203 hatching stations and 357 hatching machines run by the commercial departments are also in operation.

Several chicken feed companies have been set up in Beijing at municipality, county and commune levels. Departments of animal husbandry and veterinary science are actively publicizing management techniques and helping individual and collective chicken raisers to observe hygienic conditions.

HEBEI RALIO REPORT ON READJUSTMENT, REFORM

HK070707 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Station contributing commentator's article: "We Must Continue To Carry Out Reforms That Benefit Readjustment"]

[Excerpts] In the previous period, certain comrades lacked a correct understanding of the relationship between readjustment and reform, and set them against each other, holding that if readjustment is regarded as the central task, we should draw back in carrying out reforms. They even brought to a halt certain reforms which stimulated readjustment.

A leading central comrade recently pointed out: The way out of China's economic difficulties lies in readjustment and reform. These two cannot be separated; they are closely linked and complement and stimulate each other. To take readjustment as the central task is the guiding principle that has been laid down. Reforms that hinder readjustment must be deferred. This is completely correct. However, this certainly does not mean that we should not carry out reforms that benefit readjustment. On the contrary, we must actively carry out such reforms. We must correctly comprehend and handle the relationship between readjustment and reform.

Hebei has carried out a lot of work in reforming the economic management system in the past 2 years. The orientation has been correct and the results good. We have established pilot projects in expanding decisionmaking powers in 76 enterprises. These enterprises have done better than the provincial average in output value, profit, and other main economic and technical aspects.

The various reforms initially instituted have proved effective. They have further mobilized the enthusiasm of the enterprises and the workers. The enterprises have started to liven up, and the interests of the state, the collective and the individual have been combined. Production has developed and revenue has increased. We must therefore continue to carry out these reforms and continually develop and perfect them.

Of course, the scope of pilot projects in expanding enterprise decisionmaking powers will not be expanded this year. We must concentrate efforts on consolidating and improving the existing pilot project enterprises. Those enterprises that do not function as pilot projects in this respect should continue to practice the enterprise fund system or the various methods of taking full responsibility for profit and loss and so on.

TIANJIN ISSUES DECISION ON FAMILY PLANNING

HK071126 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Excerpts] According to Tianjin RIBAO, the Tianjin Municipal People's Government recently issued a decision on family planning issues concerning encouragement of late childbirth and controlling birth of a second child. The decision noted: The age limit for marriage set by the new marriage law is the minimum lawful age for marriage. We must continue to advocate late marriage and encourage late childbirth. Newlyweds who decide to have their first child when they are at least 25 years old will be regarded as practicing late childbirth. A total of 34 days will be added to the present 56-day maternity leave for those newlyweds practicing late childbirth.

The following are some prerequisites for having a second child: The first child has a nonhereditary deformity; of a newly married couple, one party is a first timer in marriage while the other party has only one child from his or her previous marriage; a married woman who has a medical certificate on sterility issued by medical and health units at or above the district level and has adopted a child with the approval of departments concerned is now permitted to have a second child. Having a second child without official approval is regarded as giving birth to an unplanned child. Each parent of an unplanned child will have to pay a special levy for 5 years from the day the child is born. Such a special levy is called "fees for bringing up an infant." If the interval between the first child and the second child of a woman is less than 4 years, this woman and her husband will not only have to pay the special levies for 5 years from the day their second child is born but will also have to pay levies to make up for the deficiencies caused by the insufficient interval between their first child and second child. To staff, workers and cadres, paying the special levies means that 10 percent of their basic monthly salaries are deducted.

In view of the great differences in economic conditions existing in our rural counties, every rural county People's Government may formulate its own stipulations concerning the length and amount of levies in accordance with local conditions and should report its stipulations to the municipal family planning office for the record. From the day this decision is implemented, a woman who gives birth to a second child without official approval will have to pay for her own medical checkups, hospitalization and medical expenses during the pregnancy. This woman's second child cannot enjoy medical subsidies for the family members of staff and workers nor can this child enjoy cooperative medical services. Units which offer free or subsidized childcare services to their staff and workers will not offer the free or subsidized services to those staff and workers who have a second child who is born without official approval. The parents of a second child who is born without official approval will not be considered as candidates for awards for 5 years. In distributing housing in the cities and towns and in distributing plots for personal use and for housing in the countryside, a couple's second child who is born without official approval will not be counted in. This decision is also applicable to those who give birth to a third child or more.

The above-mentioned decision will be implemented from 1 June 1981.

BRIEFS

TIANJIN EMPLOYMENT RALLY--On the afternoon of 22 April, the Tianjin Municipal People's Government held a mobilization rally at the science hall on settling the unemployed. Tianjin Mayor Hu Qili made an important speech. Zhao Jun, vice mayor, gave a mobilization report, reviewing the achievements of finding jobs for the unemployed in the past 2 years and analyzing the future tasks and trends of settling the unemployed and the existing problems. Zhao Jun demanded that it is necessary to enhance understanding, strengthen leadership, emancipate the mind and open up more channels of employment. He urged everyone to jointly carry out the work of settling the unemployed and mobilize the masses to take part. Those without the conditions to take part must create them. The parents of the unemployed youths must be concerned for the overall situation and show understanding and sympathy for the country's difficulties. Only by so doing can the work of settling the unemployed throughout the municipality be done well. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 Apr 81 HK]

TIANJIN 1980 RURAL DISTRIBUTION--The 1980 distribution work in the countryside of Tianjin has been completed. Compared with 1979, the good situation of "six increases and two decreases" emerged. The six increases are: the total output of collective grain increased by 0.22 percent; grain delivered to the state by 26.5 percent; total income by 2 percent; total collective accumulation by 0.9 percent; food ration per person by 5.14 percent; and the average distribution per person but 7.4 percent. The two decreases are: The total expenditure against the total income decreased by 1.7 percent, and the overdraft of the commune members decreased by 1.4 percent. The municipality experienced serious drought, wind and hailstorms in 1980. Summer agricultural production suffered great losses. However, such losses were remedied by diversified economy and autumn harvest. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 Apr 81 HK]

TIANJIN RURAL SAVINGS--According to statistics of the Tianjin agricultural bank, in the first quarter of 1981, savings in the countryside amounted to 139,259 million yuan, an increase of 61.7 percent over the end of 1980 and 30.6 percent over the corresponding period of 1980. This represents an average savings of 39 yuan 7 jiao 3 fen per peasant in the credit cooperatives, the highest level ever recorded. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 Apr 81 HK]

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO REPORTS ON DROUGHT SITUATION

SK071251 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] HEILONGJIANG RIBAO on 7 May, in a frontpaged column headed "Recent Agricultural Situation" carries a report which reads: Since the end of April, the western part of Suihua Prefecture, the southern part of Nenjiang Prefecture and some counties in Songhuajiang Prefecture have suffered high temperatures, scanty rainfall, frequent windstorms and quick evaporation of soil moisture. It is predicted that drought-stricken areas with only 15 to 20 percent soil moisture content will reach 20 million mu. The drought situation is now worsening.

At present, sowing of crops is on the upsurge throughout Heilongjiang Province. Communes and brigades in drought-stricken areas are now operating 12,000 electric-pump wells to irrigate the fields. Lindian and Qinggang Counties to date have irrigated more than 600,000 mu of crops and Anda, Zhaozhou, Zhaodong, Lanxi, Longjiang and Shuangcheng Counties have [words indistinct] on 1.3 million mu of fields.

Baiquan, Mingshui and Dorbod Monggol Autonomous Counties, which are dry all year round, have dispatched 700 vehicles and tractors to support poor teams to combat drought.

JILIN'S WANG ENMAO INSPECTS SPRING FARMING

SK080920 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, Comrade Wang Enmao recently went to Siping Prefecture to inspect spring farming work. In Lishu County he visited (Chaijia), (Guojiadian), (Lamadian), (Dafangshen), (Baishan) and (Lishu) communes, some brigades, teams and commune members' households. He attended forums of production team leaders and commune members on three occasions and was briefed by responsible persons of the county and some communes and production brigades.

On 8 April he spoke at a meeting of county-level cadres. In discussing the county's excellent situation in agricultural production, he said: Lishu County has more than recovered agricultural production. It has achieved further progress. Its achievements are remarkable. There are several distinguishing features of its success:

1. It has achieved sustained growth in output in 3 straight years.
2. It has achieved marked growth in output in 3 straight years.
3. Forestry, service industry and the diversified economy and commune and brigade-run enterprises have all witnessed sustained growth.
4. It has contributed more and more to the state. Marketable grains handed over to the state by this county have increased by 310 million jin in the past 3 years, averaging an annual increase over 100 million jin, or 31.5 percent.
5. The commune members' income has increased continually. Siping prefecture has, after appraisal, named Lishu County as the prefecture's advanced agricultural county and called on all other counties in the prefecture to emulate it. This is a correct decision conforming to the reality. The county should exert itself to become even more advanced.

Discussing the sustained agricultural growth in the fourth straight year, he said: Lishu is a predominately agricultural county and it must rely mainly on developing agriculture to achieve a sustained growth. People might say that it is impossible to achieve sustained growth in agricultural output. But Lishu County's success story has proved that it is not impossible. We should break with the concept that agricultural output is fluctuating with alternate thin and fat years. Instead we should foster confidence in sustained growth. This is not subjectivism.

After discussing ways to successfully readjust crop mix, promote the diversified economy and execute spring farming, Comrade Wang Enmao dwelled on the necessity of instituting the system of responsibility in agricultural production in line with local conditions. He said: Some principles concerning the implementation of the responsibility system are: 1) It must be conducive to upholding the socialist road; 2) it must be conducive to developing agriculture and achieving sustained growth for years on end; 3) it must be conducive to enacting the principle of "to each according to his work," overcoming egalitarianism and checking the perfunctory work style; 4) it must be conducive to mobilizing the masses' enthusiasm for production; 5) it must be conducive to the interests of the state, collective and individual; and 6) it should be introduced in line with local conditions and no rigid uniformity should be sought. Lishu County has been successful in implementing the responsibility system. The major form of the system it adopted is the system of assigning farm output quotas for specialized production households and calculating rewards on the basis of output. The other forms are management of norms and small-section work contracts. With regard to forestry, animal husbandry, sideline and fishery production, the system of assigning output quotas for specialized production teams, specialized work teams, specialized households and specialized individuals has been instituted. Some poor teams should be allowed to practice the system of assigning output quotas for households and individuals if they do not want to introduce other forms of the responsibility system. Such teams, however, are not many. All in all, forms of the responsibility system should be worked out on the basis of the actual situation of communes, brigades and teams.

Discussing the necessity of implementing farm mechanization, Comrade Wang Enmao said: Can farm mechanization help increase farm output, the marketable grain handed over to the state and the income of commune members? The experience of Lishu County and other places have provided a positive answer to this question. Therefore, we must persistently carry out farm mechanization in line with our actual conditions. We must raise our understanding of farm mechanization and recognize its important potentials in raising productivity and promoting agricultural development. We should regard it as a correct path leading peasants toward prosperity. We must not slacken our efforts in farm mechanization.

Dwelling upon building a new socialist countryside, Comrade Wang Enmao said: A new appearance will emerge in the countryside if we successfully construct the farmlands, water conservation works, forests roads and villages. At present, we must regard the construction of a new socialist countryside as a major task. As commune members' income has increased now and they have cash in hand, we should make efforts to guide them to build and improve housing. Housing construction should be executed in a planned manner rather than blindly. Systematic efforts should also be made to develop methane.

Summing up, Comrade Wang Enmao stressed the necessity to thoroughly study the documents issued at the central work conference. The central documents call for persistently upholding the four basic principles and struggling against words and deeds running counter to the four basic principles. Today, the erroneous leftist ideas still prevail and we must correct all leftist and rightist mistakes. We must raise our understanding of the continuity of the line, policies and principles laid down since the third plenary session. We must uphold the party's four basic principles and firmly implement the line, policies and principles defined at the third plenary session. We must resolutely implement all the decisions, resolutions and directives adopted by the party Central Committee and firmly support the leadership and defend the prestige of party Central Committee. Struggles should be waged against the words and deeds attacking and slandering the party Central Committee and its leading persons. We must raise our understanding of the current situation. In short, we must continue to implement the policy of achieving further success in economic readjustment and in bringing about greater political stability as set forth at the central work conference last December and achieve greater victories for the four modernizations.

SHAANXI CULTURE MEETING DEFINES PROBLEMS, TASKS

HK080144 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 May 81

[Excerpts] The recently concluded provincial conference of directors of prefectural and municipal cultural bureau directors put forward the following central tasks: seriously study and implement the spirit of the central work conference; eliminate the influence of leftist ideology; overcome liberalization tendencies; strengthen party leadership over literature and art work; and thus ensure that culture and art serve the people and socialism better and promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

The participants seriously studied the central work conference spirit and the speech of Comrade Hu Yaobang at the national forum on scriptwriting, together with Comrade Ma Wenrui's speech at the provincial forum on literature and art work. They discussed these in connection with reality. They held: Since the third plenary session, the province's cultural work has basically implemented the party's literature and art principles and policies and upheld the four basic principles. The orientation has been correct. The volume of literary and artistic creation has increased and the quality has improved. Notable achievements have been scored.

However there are also shortcomings and problems in work. There is the influence of leftist ideology. In developing the cause of culture, we have exceeded the actual possibilities of the economic basis and the objective conditions, made a habit of applying administrative measures to direct artistic activities, tried to do things on a grand and spectacular scale in form and frequently run counter to the laws of artistic production. On the other hand, there are problems of removing party leadership and of extreme individualism and anarchism. Unless these erroneous trends are promptly and seriously overcome and rectified, they will affect the prosperous development of the cultural cause.

In order to better develop the province's culture, the meeting proposed after discussion that at present it is necessary to concentrate on studying and implementing the central work conference spirit, persistently implement the party's ideological and political line since the third plenary session, uphold the four basic principles, maintain the orientation of serving the people and socialism, and correctly implement the double hundred principle. It is necessary to enliven writing, and in particular promote the writing of modern theatrical works. We should also promote new versions of historical theatrical works and arrangements of outstanding traditional works. Literary works should actively reflect the spirit of the age and mold images of new socialist people. It is necessary to step up study of Marxist-Leninist theory on literature and art and actively launch literature and art criticism. We must launch in depth the "five stresses and four beauties" activities, and strengthen and improve party leadership over literature and art.

BRIEFS

GANSU PRIVATE PLOTS--Lanzhou, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--While actively developing the collective economy, Gansu Province has supported efforts to have the rural commune members farm their private plots, raise private livestock and engage in sideline production. Last year, as much as 1.21 billion jin of grain was produced from private plots in the province. Commune members had 342,000 head of privately owned draft animals, 27.6 percent more than in 1979. Privately owned sheep and goats raised by commune members reached 4.54 million head last year. According to an on-the-spot investigation conducted by the Gansu Provincial Statistics Bureau, covering 360 rural households in 12 counties, the commune members' 1980 per-capita income averaged 169 yuan, of which 56 yuan was earned from private undertakings. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0045 GMT 23 Apr 81 OW]

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